moment which may not be misinterpreted hereafter-Each case will, no doubt, have its own peculiarities. The degree of constraint under which the party who violates the law may be compelled to act at the time, and what amount of coercive power South Carolina will bring to bear upon the masters of vessels, or con-signees of cargoes, are facts which have some influence, but cannot be ascertained now.

I regret that these considerations compel me to de-chine giving any assurance concerning the intention of the Precident in regard to the supposed cases you

Speak of. Your lordship's motive in making the inquiry is fully

Your lordship's motive in making the inquiry is fully appreciated. Any uncertainty on such a subject is in itself an evil which ought to be removed if it could be. But the relinace which your lordship cannot but feel on the justice of this Government will, no doubt, quiet all apprehension of altimate wrong to British subjects, if such wrong can possibly be avoided.

In reply to your lordship's second note, which concerns the extinguishment of the lights, the destruction of the beacons, the removal of the buoys, &c., which serve as guides to the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, I am unable to say more at the present moment, than that notice will be given by the Treasury Department of the condition in which these acts of South Carolina have put the coast.

J. S. Black.

The following letter from the Spanish Minister is also important as bearing upon the present and future:

also important as bearing upon the present and future: undersigned has also informed himself that, gh the Department of State, due notice has been through the Department of State, due notice has been given of the beacon lights and bnoys in that bay. It will also have reached the knowledge of the Government that all the channels through the bar, one excepted—Maffit's channel, whose mouth only gives passage to vessels of 15 feet draught—have been obstructed or made useless. This measure will cause injury to Spanish vessels in that port at this tune.

GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS.

-The Montgomery Advertiser is violently exercised about THE TRIBUNE's correspondent at that place, whom it professes to name. It quotes very largely

whom it professes to name. It quotes very largely from our columns, and says:

As no little curiosity and some indignation have been manifested since it has been announced that The N. Y.

Tribuse had a correspondent at the capital of the Confederate States, we append the correspondance and comments thereon from that paper, as a matter of satisfaction to our readers. Greeley's correspondent is understood to be a certain migratory New-York politician, of Southern nativity and conservative Southern sympathics—no less conspienous a personage than George N. Sambers. It will be seen that the redoubtable "George" fairly looms on the magnificent proportions and less conspicuous a personage than George N. Saunders. It will be seen that the redoubtable "George' fairly looms on the magnificent proportions and prospects of the Southern Confederacy. It has been shrewdly suspected that he was here on some "reconstruction" expedition—if so, we predict he has received cold comfort. But if he always tells the truth as pishinly and fully as is done in these dispatches to The Tribune, we night your for him as a very harmless, not to say highly useful lobby member. The Tribune evidently does not like the glowing account which its correspondent gives of affairs down here, as will be seen from Greeley's comments attached to the dispatches. If Mr. Saunders should find no other business here than to publish through the columns of The Tribune "a plain, unvariashed tale" of the Confederate States, he would have secomplished a world of good. Editors of the Greeley lik are determined to keep the North in uter darkness on the capacity and determination of the South to maintain its independence, and hence they deny and rithcule every gleam of light that pierces their columns. We optine, nothing will satisfy such as Greeley of the reality of this movement, but to come down here, and see and feel and know the terrible perils which surround them. We shall keep a sharp look out for the Montgomery correspondent of The Tribune. We must say, however, that we are delighted with the tener of these dispatches, and hope the like may long continue to find a place in Greeley's paper. But if a correspondence of fatse or offensive tener should appear in that Abolition sheet, from this the like may long continue to that a place in Greeney paper. But if a correspondence of fulse or offensive tenor should appear in that Abolition sheet, from this place, we would be pleased to introduce the author whoever he may be to those of our follow-citizens who may be interested in becoming acquainted with him.

In plain terms, if our correspondent presumes to

speak disrespectfully, or if the Montgomery people thoose to consider that he does so, The Advertiser will have him hung at once. In the same Advertiser we find the following gentlemanly correspondence from Washington. What does the editor say to a strict con-

Washington. What does the editor say to a strict construction of his own doctrine in this case?

Many who come on here to attend the inauguration brought stores of dried fish, crackers, etc., with them, in order to avoid expense as far as possible, and hotel and boarding-house keepers, backmen, servants, and others who generally profit largely from the liberally of the crowds attending ceremonies of the kind, are in despair over the intense niggaratiness of these fellows. Many of the stories regacting their partinents, over which the city is diverting itself, might be regarded, like the assertion of their bringing codfish, etc., with them, as somewhat apochryphal; but we know that they are positively so. All chases lament grievously the lack of those generous Southern visitors who were bot afraid to sheud their money like gentlemen, and have gloomy prospects of any profits from the conhave gloomy prospects of any profits from the con-lemptible herd soon to be in office.

-The Pensacola papers have some interesting items about the forts at that point. The Tribune of the 9th

Preparations are being made for immediate service.

Batterice are being created, and orders have been given to the squadron outcide that they can no longer bitain supplies of provisions and water at the Navy-Yard. Capt. O'Hara, in command at Fort McRes, is doing noble service, mounting those heavy guns, a daily report of the caliber of which is heard here, in supplies, and surged counding like a class of the caliber of which is heard here, in doing noble service, mounting those heavy game, daily report of the caliber of which is heard here, at sunrise and sunset, sounding like a clap of thunder. By the by, we heard a joke in reference to them, a day or two ago. During the day, Capt. O'Hara having mounted one or two of these large-Columbiade, concluded to try one of them and see how they fired. Accordingly he believed forth one of those fronting Fort Pickens, which shook everything around and awoke Pickens, which immediately best to arms, and in a moment every gan on that fort was manned. Col. Forney was astomethed at hearing the gun fired from Fort McKes during hours, and seeing Pickens manned, sent down to haqvire what was the matter be found nothing but. Our boys are anxious to get at the Brooklyn. The crew of that vessel is composed almost entirely of Abolitionists, and have become very obnoxious. They have not had decency enough to treat respectfully those who were kind enough to honor them with a visit.

—Vice President Stephens of the Soutbern Confederacy

-Vice-President Stephens of the Southern Confederacy was received at Atlanta a few days since, and a speech

was made at him. In his retort he said:
"The changes in our Constitution from the old Federal Constitution was made with a view to conform to our social institutions and afford a greater protection to our social institutions and afford a greater protection to our slave property. The question now is, Shall we be allowed to form our Government in peace, or shall we be forced into a war? We desire peace. He fully believed that we would have peace. The Black Republish power will back down. For Somter will be surrendered before ten days, and the Border States will be forced eventually, from interest, principle, and honor, to unite their destinies with the South. Although he was of opinion that peace would prevail, yet he would have us propare for war. He advised us to arm and organize, to be ready to meet the foc if war was forced upon us, and by this being prepared for any was forced upon us, and by this being prepared for any emergency, we could best secure the blessings of peace.

-O. Jennings Wise told a member of the Virginia Convention, a few days ago, that if this Convention did not pass an ordinance of Secession, it ought to be

driven from its hall at the point of the bayonet. -In spite of the pressing necessity of seeming unanimity in their great experiment, the Southern people are beginning to fret at secret legislation, and pspecially at the lofty disregard of the popular will in which their Congress and State Conventions indulge. When the Constitution was laid before the Alabama Convention an effort was made to have it submitted to

After the reading was finished, Mr. Cochran of Barbour said that it was the best Constitution in the world, and he wished to live under it. He, therefore, moved that the Committee of the Whole agree to the Ordinance [adopting the new Constitution], and report to the Congress recommending the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Jamieson of Tuscaloosa objected to the motion. He thought the people, when they elected members to

He thought the people, when they elected members to this body, had no idea that the Constitution would be brought up for consideration. He was in favor of al-sowing the people to elect delegates to consider the Constitution. He thought it was the daty of this known that there is a division of sentiments in our State; that there is disaffection—not so much against the Ordinance disaffection—not so much against the Ordinance of Secession as against the mode of its ratification. He indoned the Constitution and all its provisions; a more perfect instrument could not exist. It met his approbation, but he wished it to go to the people to elect a new Convention to be charged specially with the ratification of the Constitution. He civily with the ratification of the Constitution. He moved that the Committee rise and report progress, with a view to consider it at some future time, in order

to allow him time to ofter an amendment.

The motion was lost by years 24, nays 46.

Mr. Johnson of Talladega offered an additional section to the ordinance so as to submit the question, 4. Constitution" or "No Constitution" to the people direct, which was ruled out of order.

The Committee of the Whole then decided to report

the ordinance for adaption by the Convention.

the committee of the Whole then decided to report the ordinance for adaption by the Convention.

The ordinance was read:

Mr. Jamieson offered the following amendment: Strike out after the word "hereby, and insert the following: "Be referred to a Convention of the people of the State, the members of which shall be elected by the qualified electors for members of the General Assembly, at such time and place as this Convention may hereafter prescribe.

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of referring the Convitution to the people. He arged that when delegates were elected to the Provisional Congress a promise was made by the opposition that any Constitution that might be agreed upon shall be submitted to the people. He held them to the promise. The rights of the people had been infringed in one instance. He did not wish to see it repeated again. It was in violation of Republican principles to keep down the voice of the people.

Mr. Morgan of Dallas arged that if a people were to say what Government we were to have, there never would be any Government. They wall over against it for different reasons. There would be some things in it that would meet with the disapproval of many—for instance, some who favor the slave-trade would vote in apposition to the Constitution—all other questions would have its friends and its opponents.

The result is given in The Confederation of the 14th,

The result is given in The Confederation of the 14th.

which says: Speeches were made in the Convention on yesterday by Messre, Clarke, B. ooks, Ernest, Smith and others, upon the subject of calling another Convention, in oror that the people may have an opportunity of voting Congress. This proposition was voted down [34 ayes, 45 mays] by those who seem to be in such a great fear of the people. The Constitution was then ratified by an almost unanimous vote, there being only five voting

-Slavery expansion is already openly advocated at the Southern Capitol. A writer in The Columbus Sun

Mr. Stephens in his speech last night at the Presihir. Stephers in his speech last night at the President's reception, in quite a peinted manner, alluded to the probable expansion of the Confederate States, hinting that our territory might extend far down to the tropical commry of Central America, taking in the whole, all omited, and all based on the fundamental idea that the negro was inferior to the white race, and that Slavery must be extended and perpetuated. This magnificent plan of expansion may seem like going it on a large scale, yet it is by no means improbable.

The same writer goes on to argue and explain the

project, in the following free and easy way:

The South must occupy Mexico, to prevent the Abolitionists getting on the Southern border. The labor The South must occupy Mexico, to prevent the Abolitionists getting on the Southern berder. The labor system of Mexico, after the conquest (or acquisition), should be the same as that of the South. It is essential that slaveholders, with slaves, should go and work the rich soil of Mexico. Manifest destiny and inexerable necessity so decree it. If it be wrong to take Mexico and carry the African labor there, then it is wrong to stay in any part of North America, and it is wrong to bold-slaves. The dispossession of the Indian race was wrong, if taking the country from the weak Mexicaus is wrong, and sarely it is no greater wrong to carry negroes to Mexico than it was to bring them here, and it is no greater wrong to carry negroes to Mexico than it has dealings of one country with another, the motto of "might makes right" must often be adopted. If this be not so, Americans are the robbers and plunderers of the Indians. Necessity, aye, imperious necessity, will send Southern arms and Southern institutions into Mexico.

A "cordon of Free States" must never surround the God-given institution of Slavery—the beautiful tree must not be girdled, that it may wither and die. This will be the probable policy of the new Government. I learn that steps are being taken [in the proper direction) to secure the admission of New-Mexico as a State into the Confederate Union, and it is not improbable that that slaveholding Territory will at no distant day send delegates to our Congress who will ask its admission. A number of memorials intended to bring abont a consumention, so much to be desired, have recently been presented by the Texas members of the Confederate and the careful presented to bring abont a consumention, so much to be desired, have recently been presented by the Texas members of the Confederate presented by the Texas members of the Confederate contents in the confederate proper in the confed

a consummation, so much to be desired, have recently been presented by the Texas members of the Confede rate Congress.

-With reference to the recent election in that State

—With reference to the recent election in that State, The North Carclina Standard says:

The truth is, the Unionists in the late campaign triumphed alike over treason, passion, fraud, and falsehood, and it may be, British gold. The people, on the 28th of February, dealt the conspirators against the Union of the States, and against the rights, the interests and the safety of North Carolina, a mortal blow. The beast of disunion was wounded unto death, but he still has power as he writhes in his final agony. Let us fanish him. Let the people set their mark on the agnators and disturbers of their peace. Let the good work of crushing out the Yanceyites go on. Let them attempt, if they dare, to inangurate a revolution in North Carolina. The people have spoken, and it becomes conspirators to indo their heads. When the eagle is abroad let the bats and ewis retire to their holes.

—The following post-offices in Texas are not sup-

-The following post-offices in Texas are not supplied with the mail, the contractors having stopped on ecount of Indian depredations and other causes:

Buchanan County, Camp Cooper; Senny County, Belkanan County, Camp Cooper; Senny County, Belkanan Benzos agency; Jack County, Jacksboro, Antelope and Salt Hill; Wise County, Decaur and West Fork; Pala Pinto County, Pleasant Vailey and Russell's store; Erath County, Stephensville, Duffan, Squaw Creek and Paluxy; Bosque County, Meredian; Parker County, Cooper Hill and Balch. The postofice at Gamus, Parker County, is discontinued. The postmaster at Newberry has given up his post.

-The auditor of the State of Mississippi recently solicited the opinion of Attorney-General Wharton, on ation whether or not he had the power to issu licenses to agents of insurance companies not located in that State or in some one of the Confederate States. The Attorney-General replies in the negative. This will seriously affect the security of property, as nearly all insurance in that State is thereby rendered void. The Baltimore Clipper has the following:

The Baltimore Clipper has the following:
We take great pleasure in assuring our Philadelphia cotemporary that the Union spirit not only lives, but immeasurably predominates in Maryland. People of all parties here have grown weary and sick of the policical or partienn agit tion which has precipitated rain upon our country, and brought misery, hankruptey, idleness—we had shoot said beggary—to their once happy bomes. The sovereign people are determining to assert their rightful mastery over those who lead them astray, and will do it, though the beavens fall.

- The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette says: —The Alexandria (Va.) Guzette enys:
We understend that gentlemen commissioned by the Confederate States of America are in this city, making arrangements for opening a recruiting office here for the enlistment of troops for that Confederacy. Another lot of ammunition for the Southern States, from New-York, passed through this city this morning, per the Adams Express Company.

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelohia Press furnishes a translation of a letter received from an intelligent German in the interior of Texas, from which it appears that the Unionists are sufficiently strong in that State to make a stand by the side of Gov.

Houston. The writer of the letter says: The result of the election of yesterday is the fol-lowing: 317 votes for Union, and only 14 votes for Sclowing: 317 votes for Union, and only 14 votes for Se-cession. Twelve counties in the northern part of the State have threatened, in the Legislature, to secode from Texas if the latter withdraws from the United States. From the general result of the 1 ction you will be able to form an opinion as to the feeling in the State. However, it must be remembered that many votes will be lost by intimidation, especially at places where the Secessionists are numerous. There they will probably be successful. We learn from private letters from San Antonio that the Union party, even in the event of a defeat, will take to arms, and not recognize the resolutions of the C nven-tion. Where will the North put a story to all that, and ion. When will the North put a stop to all that, and support its patriots? It is shameful that srmy officers must lay down their arms without being able to defend themselves. For, after even Gen. Twiggs had lost the meetves. For, after even Gen. Twigge had lost the command, he yet succeeded in surrendering the ar-my and arsenal to the Secessionists before the new commander-in-chief, who now lies with his men before San Antonio, had arrived from Camp Verde. I hear many persons asserting that they would prefer to live under the greatest despotism than under the rule of the Secessionists.

- The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist relieves Itself of the following, to prove that no reconstruction of the Union can take place:
Wise men cannot be deceived twice by the sam

trick. A complete change of all things must take place first. The climate must change from its genial and glowing warmin to hyperborean darkness and and glowing warmin to hyperorean database and cinces. The sun will have to go back through seven signs of the Zodiac to its original starting point; and, greatest change of all, the character of the Southern extizen must change, to answer to the change of climate. All this must be before we can return to a union with those whose love is ruin, and whose embrace is death.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED FOR BILLY MULLIGAN .-In the case of the People agt. William Mulligan, the Supreme Court, General Term, on Monday morning reversed the judgment of conviction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and ordered a new trial. The District-Attorney will appeal to the Court of Appeals.

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

Mexico, having achieved her independence from Spain, after a brief trial of an imperial form of government, constituted herself a Democratic Federal Republic, and adopted the Constitution of 1824, by which the country was divided into States, each with its Legislature and Governor, elected by the people, and the supreme executive and legislative power was placed in the hands of a President and general Congress, also elected by the popular voice.

Since that time a struggle has been going on between the aristocratical elements, together with the army and the clergy, on the one side, to overthrow this form of Government, and the mass of the people, on the other, to uphold it. At first, the part taken by the clergy was secret, but its influence always sufficed to turn the scale against the successful and permanent establishment of free institutions. Later, this influence was exercised with less reserve and more unscrupulousness, and in the last struggle of three years, open war has been proclaimed between the clergy on the one side, and the people on the other. From time to time since 1824 the Constitutional order has thus been overthrown, and again for longer or shorter periods it has been

Taking up the thread of events at the beginning of the year 1854, we find that at the commencement of that year the Republic was under the rule of Santa Anna, exercising irresponsible power under the name of President, but with the title of "Serene Highness." The States were turned into Departments, and governed by military Commandants, named by the President; and the supreme legislative and executive powers of the nation were exercised by the President and his Council of seven Ministers. Santa Anna was the unscrupulous ally of the Church, which waxed fat and haughty in the exercise of almost unlimited power over the consciences and the purses of the people. Dissatisfaction at this state of things everywhere prevailed, and the people were with difficulty kept down. Rumors of imperial aspirations on the part of Santa Anna began to spread, and this, coupled with the growing extortions and increasing power of the Church, gave birth to the revolution of Ayutla.

Commencing on the 1st of March, 1854, this revolution of the people, by a spontaneous rising everywhere throughout the Republic, reached a successful issue by the flight of Santa Anna and the establishment of a Provisional Government under Gen. Alvarez, at Cuernavaca, on the 4th of October, 1855. On the 17th of the same month, a proclamation was issued calling an election for members of Congress, to meet "for the 'purpose of reconstituting the nation under the form of a popular, representative, democratic 'Republic." This Congress met on the 18th of February, 1856, and, after prolonged and full discussions, adopted the Constitution now become famous for the late long and deadly struggle of the people in its defense, and which is known as the Constitution of 1857. Proclaimed on the 12th of February of that year, it went into effect by its own provisions, as the supreme law of the land, on the 16th of September, when a new Congress, elected under its provisions, opened its sessions, and a President, chosen by the people under the same authority, was installed in office.

Thus was the Constitutional Government of President Comonfort established by the will of the people under a Constitution of their choice, and the entire Republic rejoicing in peace commenced a new life. But the clergy resumed their work, and in January, 1858, a military rebellion, instigated by them, broke out in the City of Mexico and drove the constitutional authorities from the capital. Comonfort fled from the country. In his absence, or in default of President, that office devolved, under the Constitution, upon the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. The Constitution moreover declared, Art. 128: "This Constitution shall not lose its force and vigor, even if its observance ciples which it sanctions, immediately upon the shall be reestablished, and according to its provisions and the laws which have been framed in virtue of it, shall be judged, as well those who have figured in the Government emanating from the rebellion, as those who have coeperated with them."

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice was Don Benito Juarez. He proved to be a McLane, as the legitimate and de facto Governfaithful and an able man. Proceeding to the city of Guanajuato, he immediately reestablished sea coast on both sides of the Republic, with all the Constitutional Government, and, isening his proclamation to that effect, began to raise forces to put down the rebellion. This proclamation reached the City of Mexico before any decision to the Constitutional authorities. The Clerical had been taken by the Diplomatic Corps with regard to the recognition of the so-called government set up by the leaders of the military "pro-"nunciamiento." The clergy, however, were not idle; and in the French Minister, M. Gabriac, and the Minister of Guatemala, the head of the Diplomatic Corps, they had able and willing clergy and the recognition of the foreign Powers. allies. With the various influences these could This latter support, however, was gradually bring to bear, and with that of the capitalistswho in Mexico have always sided with the Church, and against the Constitutional rule-the recognition of Zuloaga, the President installed by the clerical party, was obtained from the whole Diplomatic Corps, while, however, the rebellion was sustained only by the single cities of Mexico and Puebla, and their immediatelyadjacent villages; and while its only title to authority was that of mere local force under a "I'lan" proclaimed by a regiment of soldiers.

Commencing on the 11th of January, the revolution gained possession of the capital on the 21st by the flight of Comonfort on the morning of that day. On the 22d, a "Junta" of twentyeight persons, named and convened by himself, declared Zuloaga-the commander of the garrison, and the nominal leader of the "Plan of "Tacubaya"-President of the Republic; and before the 30th his Government was recognized by all the representatives of the foreign powers resident in the capital, including the Minister of the United States. These representatives were: Don Felipe Nery del Barrio, Minister of Guatemala, Chief of the Diplomatic Corps; M. Gabriac, Minister of France, and charged with the affairs of Spain; John Forsyth, Minister of the United States; Don Francisco P. Pastor, Minister of Ecuador: John Lettsom, Chargé de Affaires of Great Britain; and Monsignor Clementi, Papal Nuncio.

The Papal Nuncio was, of course, the agent of | In the same month Zuloaga issued a decree | peunds were seized.

the Church; the French Minister was a Jesuit; the Minister of Guatemala was a devoted son of the Church; the American Minister, a Southern man, wanted to treat for the purchase of territory, and became the dupe of the others; the English Chargé was controlled by capitalists who had played the game of monopoly so long they thought it could be safely played forever. Time has proved that they were mistaken.

Such were the influences which procured this basty and ill-judged recognition by the Foreign Diplomatic Corps of the so-called Government of Zuloaga, and which act has been the means of leading people abroad to suppose that having been recognized and approved by these official representatives on the spot, it was both a Government of right and of fact. Notwithstanding the protest or proclamation of the President, upon whom authority had legitimately develved under the Constitution, the recognition of the Representatives of Foreign Powers was thus given to a so-called government instituted against the will of the people, and based upon the destruction of the Constitution of the country; and they took upon themselves to say that the leaders of a military rebellion gaining the capital should constitute the lawful Government of the Republic. Without this recognition, the Zuloaga rebellion would have been put down within three months: with it, it has been able to keep the country in a state of civil war for three years.

On the 9th of February, 1858, Juarez issued a decree declaring all acts of the so-called Zulosga Government null and of no effect. The recognition, however, by the diplomatic corps gave to the Zuloaga Government a certain character of legitimacy and a moral prestige, which, with the money of the clergy, enabled it to make head against such forces as still remained faithful to the Constitutional Government, or which, with the limited means at its command. it could raise. The consequence has been the struggle which, with varying result from time to time, has only been terminated by the late entire triumph of the Liberal forces, and the reestablishment of the Constitutional Government in the capital of the Republic. The struggle has been between the money and the arms of the Church, sustained by the countenance and recognition of foreign powers, on the one side, and the people, without means and without an army, but rising spontaneously everywhere, on

The reverses at first experienced caused President Junez to remove the sent of Government first to Gundalajara, and then to Vera Cruz. where it was established early in May, 1858, and where it remained until the late return to the capital. In the same month of May, after the establishment of the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, a new English Minister, Mr. L. C. Otway, passed through that place; but, without treating in any manner with the Constitutional Government, he proceeded to the capital, where, relieving the Charge, Mr. Lettsom, he presented his credentials and neknowledged the Government of Zuloaga. Long a resident in Spain, his sympathies and family connections were all on the side of the Church.

In July, 1858, the United States Government issued instructions to its Minister, Mr. Forsyth, to terminate all relations with the Clergy Government, and to withdraw the Legation from the capital. Under these instructions, Mr. Forsyth left Mexico in September of that year. This was the first act of any foreign Government discountenancing this elerico-military insurrection. Even the United States was not yet ready to throw the weight of its influence into the other scale, and bestow its countenance and support on the side of constitutional order.

In November, 1858, President Juarez reissued his decree of the 9th of February of that year, in which he declared null and void all acts of the Zulonga or Clerical Government. On the 10th January, 1859, Zulonga was set aside by the same revolutionary means by which he was established, and the Presidency of the reactionary Government was assumed by Miramon.

Again the action of the diplomatic corps was be interrupted by any rebellion. In case that invoked, and this time their recognition was by means of such an event a Government shall granted even more hashly than before, being have been established contrary to the prin- proffered on the very day of Miramon's accession to power. The net was joined in by Mr. people recovering their liberty its observance Otway, the British Minister, although only a few weeks before he had demanded of the Government of Zulosga the dismissal of Miramon from command in the army on account of his repeated outrages on British subjects.

On the 6th of April, 1859, the Constitutional Government of President Juarez, at Vera Cruz, was recognized by the American Minister, Mr. ment of the Republic. All this time the entire the ports and the greater part of the interior, had constantly-with one or two temporary exceptions on the Pacific coast-remained faithful Government could at no time gain more than the principal cities of the interior, and these they could only hold so long as they occupied them with a military force. Characterized by acts which violated every international and moral obligation, its only support was the money of the withdrawn. First came the retirement of the American Minister, Mr. Forsyth, though this was more than made up by the presence and direct and open support of a full Minister from England, Mr. Otway, in place of the former Chargé, Mr. Lettsom. But, yielding at last to the universal outery of all the British residents in Mexico, against Mr. Otway's shameful complicity with the clergy and neglect of the interests of his countrymen, the English Government in July, 1859, issued instructions for his recall, and on the 24th of September he was super-

seded in the Legation by Mr. Matthew as Chargé. In April, 1860, a new foreign Representative arrived at Vera Cruz, in the person of Baron E. de Wagner, Minister of Prussia, who, after a few days spent at Vera Cruz, and some informal conferences with the constitutional authorities, proceeded to the City of Mexico. There the influence of the French Minister, M. Gabrine, and the clergy, proved too powerful for him to resist, and the moral might of Protestant Prussia was thrown on the side of the Church. At last, however, the term of M. Gabrise was come, and, after outraging every interest of his countrymen in his mercenary complicity with the Clergy party, this Representative of France, so long the unscrupulous, open and powerful supporter of the Church Government, was recalled in disgrace, and, on the 8th of May, 1860, the Lega-

tion was left in the charge of its Secretary.

declaring that he resumed the Presidency, and ordering Miramon to deliver the power into his hands which had only been intrusted to him as President Substitute, and for temporary purposes. Miramon, however, retained force enough to disregard this decree, and to carry Zuloaga with him a captive on a forced campaign to the interior, leaving a garrison and his so-called Ministers in the capital. The plea of Zuloaga, as against the rights of Miramon, was admitted by the foreign representatives through the influence of Mr. Matthew, the English Charge, and on the 11th May a document was drawn up and signed by all the then members of the Diplomatic Corps except the Papal Nuncio and the Representative of Guntemala, declaring that there was no Government existing in the capital of the Republic. On the return of Miramon to the capital in August, although defeated by the liberal forces, he called a "Junta" of nineteen persons, who went through the brazen form of declaring him President of the Republic, and as such he was recognized on the 22d of that month by Don Josquin Francisco Pacheco, Embaseador Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary of the Government of Spain accredited to Mexico.

In the month of September of the previous

year (1859), Spain had negotiated a treaty. known as the "Mon-Almonte Treaty," with the Miramon Government, through its agent resident at Paris, Mr. Almonte. This treaty gave Spain great and peculiar advantages, and allowed claims, before that time rejected by all the different Governments of Mexico, to a very large amount; and, to quote the language of the protest of the Constitutional Government against it, was "a treaty unjust in its essence, foreign to the usage of nations in the principles it established, illegal from the manner in which it was negotiated, and contrary to the rights of our coun-'try." The maintenance of this treaty explains the cause of the recognition of Miramon by Pacheco, after a majority of the foreign representatives resident at the capital had united in a declaration that there was no Government existing there, and in which position they still remained, and although the fortunes of Miramon seemed at their lowest ebb. The protest of the Constitutional Government, declaring this treaty unlawful, illegitimate, and null and void, was signed by President Juarez and all his ministers, and issued on the 30th, of January, 1860. The Spanish Government, however, declares that Spain will insist upon considering Mexico as bound by this act of Miramon.

The recognition of Miramon at that critical

moment by Mr. Pacheco, and his active, open, and efficient support gave the Government of the Priests fresh courage, and a new lease of power. On the 21st of October, 1860, Mr. Matthew, the English Charge, having received instructions to that effect from his Government, retired with the Legation from the capital to Jalapa, and thus withdrew the support of his official presence, as he had in May his recognition, from the Miramon Government. Soon after the Prussian Minister also withdrew from the capital, and took up a position of neutrality at Jalapa. At the end of November a new French Minister, M. Saliguy, arrived at Vera Cruz. But in no way disposed to look with favor upon the cause of constitutional order, without treating in any manner with the Constitutional authorities, he proceeded direct to Jalapa, where, finding the cause of the Church was on the wane, he endeavored to procure a combination of the foreign representatives to bring about a compromise between the Liberals and the Church. but failing in this, continued on to the capital, where he arrived on the 12th of December, and, as was currently reported, fully disposed to recognize Miramon. But it was now too late. Since the month of May the Government in the capital had not been officially recognized by any of the representatives of the foreign Powers except the Papal Nuncio and the Minister of Gustemala, until the recognition by Mr. Pacheco in August, and the stimulus of this last act proved but of temporary service, and had only led to

Without moral prestige, the money of the clergy almost gone, and the Liberals fast gathering upon the capital, one only resource remained to the Miramon Government. This was the robbery of the English bondholders' funds, stored up in the house of the British Consul, under the seal of the English Legation, and the protection of the flag of Great Britain. It was a fitting consummation of the career of a Government so long forced upon the people of Mexico by the clergy, aided by the representatives of foreign Powers. Miramon did not hesitate. On the 17th of November, this money was taken by an armed force in open day, and carried to the Palace. It gained him a short respite, and his partisans hoped that fortune would again favor their arms. But, emboldened by a slight victory over an advanced force, he ventured out from his stronghold, met the Liberal forces, was overwhelmed by them, and utterly defeated Flying back to the capital with a few followers. the French and Spanish Ministers attempted to make terms for him with the victorious General. Failing in this, Miramon then seized what remained in the Treasury of the English bondholders' funds, divided them in a hasty scramble among his followers, and fled from the City of Mexico a fugitive from justice.

On the 25th of December the Constitutional forces occupied the capital without firing a gun, and without disorder of any kind, and on the 11th of January of the present year (1861), the Constitutional Government of President Juarez was reëstablished in the capital of the Republic. whence it was driven just three years before by the rebellion which has now so ignominiously terminated.

During all this long struggle the moral counenance of every foreign Power, with the exception latterly of the United States, has been withheld from the cause of Constitutional, liberal Government for which the people were struggling, and thrown, with sometimes open aid and support, on the side of the church and the army, seeking to establish irresponsible power, and, if possible, monarchical institutions. But, unaided and alone the cause of the people and of progress has triumphed; the Constitution of 1857, and the representative Government under it, again reign supreme in Mexico.

WORK IN THE BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION .-The number of nuisances abated last week was 158; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 126; loads of nightsoil removed from the city limits, 762; dead horses do 68; cows, 2; hogs, 17; dogs and other small animals, 250; number of barrels of offal, 950. Of unsound, dis eased or unhealthy meats, fish, poultry, &c., 4,350 CITY ITEMS.

The cold enap yesterday culminated last evening bit pretty sharp snow storm, which bids fair to continue through the night.

A BENEFIT THAT IS TRULY DESERVED .- About five weeks ago, a young and estimable girl, about deteen years old, who, with one young brother, were the sole support of their mother and four other small children, was unfortunately burned to death, while in the ex cise of her profession, which was that of a singer at the concert room in Broadway, known as the Guistien. Her true name was Sarah Lewis, though she was known on the bills of the house and to the public as "Hattie James." On the evening which proved to her so fatal, she,

the usual bour, went to the concert room to perform

her usual duties. She was dressed for the stage, and

had just stepped before the audience, and had given the first line of her last song of the evening, "Kate Kearney," when she incautiously ventured too pear the footlights, which were not protected with win guards, her light musiin dress caught fire, and in at in stant the pink gauzy robe that made her so pleasure ? the eyes of the audience, proved her fiery shoud. In a single moment the was fatally burned, although the lived afterward a week in the nest intelerable agony. Since her lamer table death, the family have been otherwise sadly afflicted in the death of a younger brother, aged 6; he was deeply attached to his unfortunate eleter, and never recovered from the sheek d ber awful fate. He pined from the moment she was brought home, and his deep grief superinduced an acute disease that carried him to be death, the day after his sister was buried. Still mother blow was dealt to this unfortunate family by the closing of the dining saloca

and is now without business. It is now preposed that the members of the profes sion to which the young lady belonged volunteer their professional services to make a public "benefit" for the bereaved mother and her young children, which shall prove to them a substantial help. As this is one of the cases where the benefit is needed, as well as deserved. there is no doubt the public will do their full share whenever the professionals tender their services.

of French's Hotel the older brother lost his et nation

If those members of the profession who decire to give an hour's service in so good a cause, on some given evening, will send their names to Dobson & Brothers. Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, an enterpsia ment can be arranged that will doubtless prove remunerative to those who need it so much.

CHARITY CONCERT .- On Thursday evening a conert is to be given at Dodworth's rooms, for the benefit of the Italian and German Industrial Schools connected with the Children's Aid Society. These schools have been in operation for some time, and the good which they accomplish among the Italian and German children of the metropolis is too well known to need more than a mention. The programme for the enterainment is attractive, and will be performed by the following artists, who have voluntarily offered their services: Miss Emma Trowcroft, Mad. Graever Johnson, a lady amateur, Messrs. Mayer, Schreiber, Timm, Hagen, Brannes. The concert will commence at \$ o'clock, and tickets may be procured at the principal

CARLOCK REDIVIVUS .- The "ring" operation by which Alderman Brady's brother-in-law, A. D. Cap lock, got the job of making alterations and additions to Essex Market without contract, needs but cursory reminder, as it is fresh in the memory of almost every one. For the portion of the work completed the bil already rendered amount to about \$10,000, while it is alleged that less than balf that sum would be good pay. It is doubtfut, however, whether the Controlle will allow the bills, as the work was commenced with out an appropriation, and it was decided in the Superior Court but a short time ago that in such cases the city is not bound for any amount, no matter how reason may be the charges. THE TRIBUNE has exposed the fact that the Alderman's brother-in-law was acting as a Street Inspector at the time the job was given him, and for this, or some other reason, the Street Commissioner, in a communication to the Common Council stated that said Carlock did not commence the work till February 2. The joke of the matter is that an In spector has received a certificate from the Street Comissioner's office for overseging the work on Essex Market for several weeks prior to the time that Carlock, according to the statement of the Street Commissioner himself, began the work. And upon that certi ficate he has been paid.

THE STREETS, AND THE PAY FOR CLEANING THEM .- The mud was frozen upon the streets yester day, and little could be done in the way of cleaning. The Street Inspectors report that in general the ash carts were busy. It will be some time before Mr. any rate he can get nothing until the tax levy is passed, and it is believed that the Controller will then require sworn vonchers from the Street Inspectors that the contract has been in every respect fulfilled. By the time the levy gets through the Legislature the excust will be no longer valid that there has not been sufficient time to organize the force. The contract must be fully carried out.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.-The Board met yesterday, and, after the reading of the minutes, adjourned to next Monday at 5 o'clock p. m.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.-At the meeting of this Board yesterday, Sergeant Lucus was transferred from the Fourth to the Ninth Precinct. For the purpose of equalizing the force, the following number of men were ransferred from one precinct to another: Seven men from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Ward; six from the Seventh to the Tenth; four from the Seventeenth to the Tenth, and five from the Seventeenth to the Thirteenth. The resignations of Thos. Wiley and Elias Ellis of the Nineteenth Precinct were received and accepted.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of deaths in the City and County of New-York for the week ending March 18 was 397, which was one less than the week previous, and a decrease of 29 from the mortality of the corn sponding week of last year. There were of men 82, 4 women, 131 boys, and 110 girls. Of 207 deaths from cute diseases, the greatest number was from scarled fever, 41; convulsions, infantile, 27; inflammation of the lange, 24; croup, 13; diphaheria, 12; congestion of the brain, 9: bronchitis, 9: inflammation of the brain, 9; small pox, 7. Of 139 deaths from chronic dis eases, 55 were cases of consumption; infanile maras mus, 19; dropey in the head, 18; heart disease, 9; dropsy, 7; palsy, 6. Of 51 deaths from external causes 11 were cases from burns and scalds; drowned, 2; sai cide, 1. The recapitulation table of diseases classified gives of the lungs, throat, &c., 128; brain and nerves 81; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 60; uncertain seal and general fevers, 43; stomach, bowels, &c., 42; beart and blood vessels, 15; premature birth, 9; old age, 8; generative organs, 5; benes, joints, &c., 2; urinary or gans, 2: unknown, 2. The number under I year of age was 34; from 1 to 2 years, 45; 2 to 5, 74; 5 to 10, 21; 10 to 12, 3; 12 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 11; 20 to 25, 15; 25 to 30, 24; 30 to 40, 39; 40 to 50, 24; 50 to 60, 20; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80, 8; 90 to 100, 9; pr known, 2. 271 were born in the United States, 80 at Ireland, 26 in Germany, 10 in England, 3 in Scotland, 2 in British America, 2 in Switzerland; in Dennark, Prussia, and Wales, 1 each. There were 52 deahs in the public institutions.

Young Arrists, in order to ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of Art they are by nature been adapted, should consult a competent Phrenologist. By receiving early and reliable advice, much time may be sared, repusition and profit gained. Chartz, with full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER AND WELLA, NO. 300 Broadway.

The public are no less astonished than amused at the wonderful feats performed by HRER DAIRSHAGH'S BEARS. BEARS of Sanker's MCSER'S. They excel most biped actors in low cody and face, while in tragedy they confessed by bear the pain when plated with the children of the Fortest. See Bears of Australia of the Fortest.